

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

We have not a single transaction to report from the Share Market this morning. Banks were done late yesterday afternoon at 193 per cent. premium for the end of December, and there are still buyers at that rate and also at the cash quotation, China Sugars are somewhat firmer in tone and are now wanted at 130 per share for cash and 133 for December 31st. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.

A considerable amount of share transactions have been put through since we last wrote. China Sugars are the sensation of the hour. A large cash business has been arranged this afternoon at the slightly increased rate of 132, and on time quite an extensive traffic has resulted at 135 for the end of the year. It is not, however, these transactions which have induced us to remark that China Sugars are the sensation of the hour. As a matter of fact, the recent extraordinary depreciation in the market value of this stock has caused a vast deal of speculation and excitement, and aroused no inconsiderable amount of surprise and indignation amongst holders of the scrip. So many rumours detrimental to the Company's property have been prevailing in commercial circles, rumours which have prejudicially affected the status of the stock, that a number of shareholders have drawn up an application to the General Managers or Consulting Committee, in which the injurious rumours are detailed, and which calls either for an authoritative statement on the subject, or requests the convening of an extraordinary meeting of shareholders to have the whole thing properly discussed and ventilated. We understand that the rumours are something to the effect that the Company has lost a large sum of money—some three hundred thousand dollars—in connection with the Swatow branch, that the General Managers have now an unusually large stock of sugar on hand for which they are unable to find a market, that this sugar is of an inferior quality and practically valueless, and further that owing to some breach of contract with or neglect towards the native customers, the Chinese trade is likely to be lost to the Company in future. As all these reports have been current in the colony for days past, and as they are calculated to seriously injure the future prospects of the concern and to do a vast deal of harm to large and legitimate holders of scrip, it will no doubt be a wise course for the General Managers or Consulting Committee to adopt, to either make an official statement to the shareholders by circular or in the public press, or through the medium of an extraordinary meeting as suggested. We may state that, so far as we can learn, the rumours alluded to above are gross exaggerations. However, there can be no doubt that there must be some reason for the tremendous depreciation the stock has lately undergone in the share market, beyond the shortly expected opposition of the Tai Koo Refinery, and it seems to us that holders of scrip can fairly claim to know what that reason actually is. China Traders have changed hands at 70, a fall of ten dollars per share, which is certainly suggestive of a screw loose somewhere; there is also a further supply on offer at the reduced rate. A few China Fires have been negotiated at 365, which is slightly lower than the previous quotation. Nothing has been done in Docks, buyers offer 56 per cent. premium, but decline to spring another point although holders are anxious to deal at 57. Luxons are still freely offered at 77 without inducing purchasers to come forward. Other quotations remain unchanged.

**SHARES.**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—186 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.  
China Traders Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sales and sellers.  
North China Insurance—\$1,400 per share.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$105 per share, sellers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$105 per share, sales.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—171 per cent. dis. sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$132 per share, sales and buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—2 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$77 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—18 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. premium.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. ....	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand .....	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight .....	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight .....	3/8 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight .....	3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months .....	3/8 1/2
On Demand .....	3/8 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank, sight .....	72 1/2
Private, 30 days sight .....	73 1/2

## OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA .....	per picul, \$535
(Allowance, Tals 72)	
OLD MALWA .....	per picul, \$575
(Allowance, Tals 72)	
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) .....	\$570
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest .....	\$572 1/2
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest .....	\$575
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest .....	\$567 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest .....	\$567 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest .....	\$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest .....	\$572 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest .....	\$565
NEW PATNA, per chest .....	\$560
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest .....	\$550
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest .....	\$552 1/2
NEW BENARES, low touch (without choice) per chest .....	\$550
NEW BENARES, low touch (bottom) per chest .....	\$555
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$490 @ \$510	
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$380 @ \$420	
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, .....	\$275 @ \$315

## Shipping.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, 2nd October, Manila 29th Sept, General—Russell & Co.	
ANTON, German steamer, 395, F. V. Schrader, 2nd October, Palkhoi, and Hoihow 30th Sept, General—Wiel & Co.	
OXFORDSHIRE, British steamer, 998, C. P. Jones, 3rd October, Amoy 1st October, General—Russell & Co.	
PEKING, British steamer, 914, Heuermann, 3rd October, Canton 2nd October, General—Siemens & Co.	
KILLARNEY, British steamer, 1,060, H. O'Neill, 3rd October, Manila 29th Sept, Hemp—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,480, F. Binstead, 3rd October, Sydney 10th Sept, and Port Darwin 23rd, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
GLENELO, British steamer, 1,956, B. Quarty, 3rd October, London 15th August, and Singapore 26th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
AMOV, British steamer, 814, C. Hennmann, 3rd Sept., Canton 2nd Sept, General—Siemens & Co.	

ARRIVALS.	
DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, 2nd October, Manila 29th Sept, General—Russell & Co.	
ANTON, German steamer, 395, F. V. Schrader, 2nd October, Palkhoi, and Hoihow 30th Sept, General—Wiel & Co.	
OXFORDSHIRE, British steamer, 998, C. P. Jones, 3rd October, Amoy 1st October, General—Russell & Co.	
PEKING, British steamer, 914, Heuermann, 3rd October, Canton 2nd October, General—Siemens & Co.	
KILLARNEY, British steamer, 1,060, H. O'Neill, 3rd October, Manila 29th Sept, Hemp—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,480, F. Binstead, 3rd October, Sydney 10th Sept, and Port Darwin 23rd, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
GLENELO, British steamer, 1,956, B. Quarty, 3rd October, London 15th August, and Singapore 26th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
AMOV, British steamer, 814, C. Hennmann, 3rd Sept., Canton 2nd Sept, General—Siemens & Co.	

DEPARTURES.	
October 3, Kwangtung, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.	
October 3, Piccola, German steamer, for Singapore.	
October 3, Young Siam, Siam bk. for Bangkok.	
October 3, Hungarian, British str., for Singapore.	
October 3, Europe, British str., for Saigon and Singapore.	

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.	
Per Octavia, str. from Manila.—Messrs. Crimmon, Vassiomull, Assomul, 3 Europeans on deck, and 141 Chinese.	
Per Catterthun, str. from Sydney, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. White and child, Messrs. S. Reynell, Thos. Birnie, and Suppence, and 74 Chinese.	
Per Glenelg, str. from London, &c.—Messrs. Duggin, Heather, Fisher, Dunn, and Case, and 390 Chinese.	

REPORTS.	
The British steamship <i>Oxfordshire</i> reports left Amoy on the 1st instant. Had strong wind from Amoy.	
The German steamship <i>Anton</i> reports from Palkhoi, and Hoihow on the 30th ultimo. Had moderate monsoon and fine weather.	
The British steamship <i>Killarney</i> reports left Manila at 1 p.m. on the 29th ultimo. Had moderate N.N.W. wind, which increased to a gale. On the 30th had very heavy gale from the East to N.E., with high broken sea and torrents of rain. On Tuesday, the 1st instant, weather moderating, set storm sails and steered North.	
The British steamship <i>Glenelg</i> reports left London on the 15th August; arrived in Malta on the 24th, and left again on the same day, arrived at Port Said on the 28th, and left again on the same day; stopped in Canal through the P. & O. steamship <i>Ganges</i> getting aground. Left Suez on the 30th, and arrived in Penang on the 17th ultimo, and left again on the 22nd, arrived in Singapore on the 26th, and arrived in Hongkong on the 3rd instant. Had strong N.E. gales with high sea during the latter part of passage.	
The British steamship <i>Catterthun</i> reports left Sydney on the afternoon of 10th ultimo; arriving at Port Darwin on the 22nd, via Queensland Ports. Left Port Darwin on the 23rd, and arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant. Experienced strong Northerly winds and heavy sea; from thence to Port Darwin had light Southerly and S.E. winds and fine weather, and from thence to South end of Luzon had light winds and fine weather. On the 30th passed Cape Calavite, and met with the South-east quadrant of a typhoon. On the 2nd instant, wind veering from the S.E. to N.E. From Pratas to port experienced strong N.E. monsoon with heavy confused sea.	
The British steamship <i>Diamante</i> reports left Manila on the 29th ultimo, at 4.20 a.m. Had a fresh westerly breeze, increasing outside the Bay to a strong gale, hauling to the N.W., with falling barometer, and high confused sea. On the 30th at 1 a.m. had strong gale from the N.W., and barometer 29.60. At noon, barometer 29.49; slowed engines, winds from the N.W. to N., with mountainous sea and very hard squalls. At 5 p.m. less wind and sea, and hauling slowly to the East, engines full speed ahead and vessel making very little progress. At 4 a.m. on the 1st instant the gale continued to blow, with a strong gale from the East, hauling back to the Northward again with very hard squalls and high continuing sea to port.	

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, Revebeck, 23rd Sept., Hoihow 21st September, General—C. M. S. N. Co.	
ALBANY, British steamer, 366, Goddard, 21st Sept., Swatow 20th September, General—D. Lapraik & Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.	
ATALANTA, German steamer, 783, Pfaff, 29th September, Saigon 24th Sept., Rice and Paddy—Siemens & Co.	
CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,120, G. C. Perry, 1st October, San Francisco 4th Sept., and Yokohama 26th, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.	
CRUSADER, British steamer, 647, T. Rowin, 30th August, Saigon 25th August, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
C. T. Hook, British steamer, 902, W. Jarvis, 20th September, Saigon 22nd September, Rice—Thos. Howard & Co.	
EMU, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 30th June, Manila 27th June, General—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.	
EUROPA, British steamer, 1,003, John Schade, 20th Sept., Saigon 25th Sept., Rice and Paddy—Melchers & Co.	
FAME, British steamer, 117 (Stapan), Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.	
GODAVARI, French steamer, 815, du Temple, 20th September, Yokohama 23rd Sept., General—Messageries Maritimes.	
GRAYNA, Spanish steamer, 398, Echevaria, 12th Sept., Manila 8th Sept., Ballast—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.	
JAPAN, British steamer, 1,805, T. S. Gardner, 20th September, Calcutta 15th September, Penang 21st, and Singapore 23rd, 1,451 chests Opium, 623 bales Cotton, 2,109 bags Saltpetre, and 2,400 packages Sundries—D. S. S. S. Co.	
LENNON, British steamer, 1,327, Scott, 29th Sept., Calcutta 15th September, Penang 20th, and Singapore 23rd, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 10th Sept., Tournon 15th June, General—Chinese.	
MONOKUT, British steamer, 859, Loff, 30th Sept., Bangkok 23rd Sept., General—Yuen Fat Hong.	
NELSON, British steamer, 894, James Thorn, 22nd September, Sydney 9th August, and Batavia 11th Sept., Coals, Russell & Co.	
OXUS, French steamer, 2,374, Rapet, and Oct. Sept., General—Messageries Maritimes.	
PIRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,000, H. H. Lightwood, 30th Sept., Bagkok 23rd September, Rice—Chinese.	
SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th, China Traders Insurance Co.	
SIN TAIWAN, German str., 47, H. V. Victor, 30th July, Taiwan 24th July, Ballast—Captain.	
THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Pocock, 2nd October, Foochow 28th September, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 1st October, Sugar and General—D. Lapraik & Co.	

SAILING VESSELS.	
ALBYN'S ISLE, British bark, 360, A. W. Alden, 27th September, Keelung 24th Sept., Coals—Ed. Schellhaas & Co.	
ASTERIA, British brig, 211, Samuel Cox, 26th September, Normanston (North Queensland) 18th Sept., Ballast—Captain.	
CHARLES BAL, British ship, 1,431, W. J. Watson, 16th September, Cardiff 6th May, Coals—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
CONCORDIA, German 3-m. schooner, 474, H. Kuster, 16th September, Nagasaki 31st August, Coals—Siemens & Co.	
FORTUNE, Siam bark, 447, Soderstrom, 26th August, Bangkok 11th August, General—Chinese.	
FURNACE, American bark, 1,044, Marcey, 22nd Sept., Yokohama 30th August, Ballast—Captain.	
GREYHOUND, British brig, 231, Prescott, 9th August, Albany, W.A., 16th June, Wood—Gillman & Co.	
HERMANN, German bark, 444, M. Traulsen, 21st September, Yap 30th August, Copra—Wiel & Co.	
H. W. DUDLEY, American bark, 1,085, D. W. Dudley, 1st Sept., Nagasaki 23rd August, Coal—Captain.	
J. A. BORLAND, American bark, 635, Y. A. Kent, 8th September, Newcastle 6th July, Coal—Russell & Co.	
KILLERNA, British bark, 795, H. Wallace, 11th August, Hamburg 11th April, General—Siemens & Co.	
LIVINGTON, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, 1st October, Newchwang 18th September, Beans—Siemens & Co.	
LOTHAR, British bark, 800, Dester, 23rd Sept., London 27th May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
LOUIS, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schlerloch, 2nd Jan., Whampoa 31st Dec., General—Captain.	
MAOIC, British schooner, 214, White, 20th Aug., Newchwang 25th July, Beans—Order.	
MARIE, German bark, 430, Thomaschewsky, 27th August, Swatow August 10th, Ballast—Siemens & Co.	
MILNER, British bark, 267, H. Lightbody, 25th September, Cardiff 7th June, Coal—Messageries Maritimes.	
NICOVA, British bark, 194, James Foster, 26th September, Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th July, Coal—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
OBED BAXTER, American bark, 876, Obed, 23rd Sept., Shanghai 18th September, Ballast—Russell & Co.	
PAUL JONES, American ship, 1,205, E. A. Gerich, 8th September, Shanghai 30th August, Ballast—Russell & Co.	
SCHWAB, German bark, 276, Schroder, 16th Sept., Nagasaki 27th August, Coals—Siemens & Co.	
SEA RIFLE, British barkentine, 182, A. Rickert, 24th Sept., Fremantle 19th August, Sandalwood—Siemens & Co.	
SILVER EAGLE, British bark, 908, S. Richards, 31st August, London 9th May, General—Wiel & Co.	
SOUTAC, American bark, 1,004, F. D. Walde, 18th August, Newcastle, N.S.W., 7th June, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.	
SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 26th July, from Chungking—W. H. Ray.	
S. S. RIDGWAY, Amer. bark, 83, H. S. Townsend, 12th Sept., Bangkok 25th August, General—Chinese.	
TEKLI, British bark, 390, L. P. Buchholdt, 23rd Sept., Newchwang 9th Sept., Beans—Chinese.	
TERUAN, British bark, 438, S. Hynes, 5th Sept., Newchwang 17th August, Beans—Wiel & Co.	
THREE BROTHERS, British bark, 306, Kahcke, 1st Sept., Canton 25th August, General—Siemens & Co.	
THESEUS, British bark, 392, P. Lorenzen, 25th Sept., Amoy 23rd September, Beans—Ed. Schellhaas & Co.	
TRAIT D'UNION, French 3-m. sch., 355, C. Renouf, 1st October, Singapore 9th Sept., Coals—Chinese.	
TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Warland, 8th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.	
VICTOR, British bark, 402, J. D. Forbes, 13th Sept., Fremantle 1st Aug., Sandalwood—Siemens & Co.	
WILLOW, American bark, 1,000, Chas. P. Sawyer, 23rd Sept., Nagasaki 14th Sept., Coal—Russell & Co.	

## HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

## Continued.

WM. MANBY, British bark, 366, H. Kindred, 1st October, Newchwang 18th September, Beans—Russell & Co.	
WRECKER, American ironclad, 55, Henderson, 16th July, Guap Island 1st June, General—Blackhead & Co.	
ZOUAVE, American ship, 1,202, Robert C. Lopez, 3rd August, Cardiff 4th April, Coals—P. & O. S. N. Co.	

## CANTON.

FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Croad, 1st Oct., Shanghai 28th September, General—C. M. S. N. Co.	
---	--

## WHAMPOA.

MOUNT LEDANON, British bark, 436, Chas. H. Nelson, 16th September, Newchwang 18th August, Beans—Kwong Ching.	
--	--

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston—Butterfield & Swire.	
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.	
Kiang-ning, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Lefavor, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.	
Klimp-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.	
Powan, British steamer, 1,800—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.	
White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.	
Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.	

## AMOV.

In Port on 28th September, 1883.	
----------------------------------	--

Anna Bertha, German bark, 480 (Krause)—Pasdag & Co.	
Benedicta, German schooner, 240 (Darum)—H. A. Petersen & Co.	
Confucius, Siamese schooner, 258 (Simpson)—Captain.	
Faugh Balaugh, German schooner, 240 (Rute)—H. A. Petersen & Co.	
Frohlich, German brig, 360 (Moller)—Pasdag & Co.	
Glenury, British 3-m. schooner, 283 (Thomson)—Pasdag & Co.	
Johann Carl, German schooner, 144 (Floger)—Pasdag & Co.	
Magenta, British schooner, 327 (Coalfleet)—Pasdag & Co.	
Meridian, Siamese bark, 345 (Kruze)—Pasdag & Co.	
Minerva, German brig, 319 (Duhme)—Pasdag & Co.	
Orient, German bark, 461 (Roder)—H. A. Petersen & Co.	
Peter, German schooner, 307 (Moller)—H. A. Petersen & Co.	
Rachel, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Boyd & Co.	
Roderick Hay, British bark, 290 (Nicolson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.	
Sofia, Swedish brig, 280 (Pehrson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.	
Walter Siegfried, British bark, 394 (Hansson)—Pasdag & Co.	
Wm. Minster, British bark, 362 (Severwright)—Boyd & Co.	

## FOOCHOW.

In Port on 20th September, 1883.	
----------------------------------	--

Almatia, American schooner, 386 (Lapham)—Chinese.	
Guiding Star, British bark, 311 (Schmitger)—Chinese.	
Lee-yih, British bark, 225 (Culhane)—Chinese.	
Occident, German bark, 251 (Benter)—Chinese.	

## SHANGHAI.

In Port on 22nd September, 1883.	
----------------------------------	--

Brunette, British bark, 375 (Turnhill)—Morris & Co.	
Centaur, German bark, 469 (Officers)—Gip-Perich & Burchard.	
Charon Wattana, Siamese bark, 565 (Ulrich)—Butterfield & Swire.	
Chiyaya Maru, Japanese bark, 441 (Yamamoto)—M. B. Kalish.	
Chinghai, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Diamond, British bark, 391 (Neso)—Morris & Co.	
Earl of Elgin, British bark, 979 (Morrison)—S. C. Farnham & Co.	
Engles, Siamese bark, (Gammer)—Master.	
Kolga, German bark, 140 (Lome Bang)—Russell & Co.	
Leander, British ship, 148 (Hamilton)—J. W. Muller.	
Lucky, Siamese bark, 424 (Sequila)—Master.	
Mary L. Stone, American ship, 1,420 (Josselyn)—C. & J. Trading Co.	
Pelham, British brig, 354 (Downe)—Mackenzie & Co.	
Satsuma, British bark, 364 (Lord)—Morris & Co.	
Siam, Siamese bark, 225 (Thomson)—Butterfield & Swire.	

## YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 22nd September, 1883.	
----------------------------------	--

Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.	
Alex. Newton, American ship, (Sprout)—Smith, Baker & Co.	
Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Bohm.	
E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Gelling)—Grosser & Co.	
Gloaming, British ship, 1,498 (Denamore)—C. & J. Trading Co.	
Gum, British schooner, 294 (Masters)—Master.	
Hail American bark, 536 (Howes)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Sigitta, British bark, 379 (Taylor)—Fraser & Co.	
W. H. Lincoln, American ship, 1,684 (Dally)—Master.	

## MANILA.

In Port on 3rd September, 1883.	
---------------------------------	--

Alex. Duille, British ship, 1,159—Smith, Bell & Co.	
A. & W. C. Dutch ship, 1,480—Ker & Co.	
Continental, American ship, 1,712—W. F. Stevenson & Co.	
Ellas, German ship, 1,348—Maddock & Co.	
Flora, Australian bark, 850—Maddock & Co.	
H. A. Litchfield, American bark, 638—Peele, Hubbell & Co.	
H. Prinsenberg, German brig, 553—Martins, Dyce & Co.	
H. C. Johnson, American bark, 1,080—Ker & Co.	
Ida, British bark, 658—Holliday, Wise & Co.	
John Nicholson, British bark, 685—W. F. Stevenson & Co.	
Importer, American ship, 1,270—Smith, Bell & Co.	
M. Broekelman, German bark, 1,150—Baier, Seiler & Co.	
Modoc, American schooner, 901—Smith, Bell & Co.	
Perth, Spanish bark, 512—J. Reye & Co.	
Udine, German bark, 968—Smith, Bell & Co.	

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

**IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.**

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Chas. Hicks, Cruising.

Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracey, Cruising.

Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Collins, Singapore.

Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippisley, Cruising.

Cockchafer, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Wood, Foochow.

Cumcoo, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Anstruther, Cruising.

Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Cruising.

Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.

Esper, gunboat, Commander Gamble, Canton.

Flying-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hosking, Korea.

Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander J. Hope, Singapore.

Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuhae, Shanghai.

Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Shanghai.

Linnet British gunboat, Commander C. P. Harris, Cruising.

Maggie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Carpenter, Sandakan.

Midgie, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.

Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. De Cheloo.

Sapphire, corvette, 9 guns, Commander John T. Elerton, Cebu.

Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander V. A. Tisdall, Canton.

Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.

Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cumming, Hongkong.

Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Commander C. Lindsay, Tientsin.

Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.

Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Yokohama.



after it to "To life is human, the reverse divine." Having done so, I may well ask, are we not all human? and can but conclude, in saying that I depart to reflect on the memorable lines of Lord Byron:

"A man must serve his time to every trade,  
Save commerce—critics are already made.  
Take hatched jokes from Miller, get by rote,  
With just enough of learning to misquote.  
A mind will still find to find a fault,  
A turn for punning, and it shall not wait.  
To Jeffrey go, be silent and discreet.  
His pay is just ten sterling pounds per sheet.  
Pay not to lie, 'twill seem a lucky hit;  
Shrink not from blasphemy, 'twill pass for wit;  
Care not for feeling—pass your proper lot,  
And stand a critic, hated yet not lost."

MUNCHHAUSEN.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE "LOGAN" AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR,—I was taken quite aback by reading your Canton correspondent's letter in the *Telegraph* of yesterday. The absurd idea of Neilson having a Winchester rifle, which he had saved from the lost U.S.S. *Albatross*, Chinamen may be very good story-tellers but that story won't wash.

Neilson was ship's blacksmith on the *Albatross*, and when she went down, he (like the most of us) saved nothing but a suit of working clothes; which he had on at the time, as we were under steam.

The idea of an enlisted man having arms of any kind, without the knowledge of the officers is ridiculous; besides, we were on board the flag ship *Richmond* for over a month, before any disposition was made of us.

Somebody ought to have a leather medal.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. ADAIR.

Finisher.

Late U.S.S. *Albatross*.

Government Civil Hospital.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1883.

[As our Canton correspondent never was a "Finisher" on board the *Albatross*, or any other American man-of-war, he may fairly be excused for his ignorance of the rules of the U.S. Naval service. Besides, Mr. Adair has over-looked the fact that our correspondent merely gave as a rumour that two of Neilson's friends knew he had a Winchester repeating rifle—and we learn from another source that such was actually the case. Where Neilson got the weapon is quite immaterial.—Editor *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

## NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

The expenses of H.E. Ito and suite during their tour abroad, amounted to yen 55,000.

A naval depot will shortly be established at Miura, Sagami, under the supervision of the Eastern Admiralty.

The officers of the American man-of-war now lying in Yokohama will shortly be received in audience by His Majesty the Mikado.

Rumour has it that His Excellency Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will shortly be ordered to England on official business.

The authorities have issued a notice to the effect that a sum of yen 48,000 shall be appropriated for dredging the Bay of Tokyo.

His Imperial Highness Kiso Shikishima-no-Miya, Colonel of the Line, has been appointed Governor of the Toyama Military College.

It is reported that the Government has lately sent an order to England for the construction of an ironclad which will cost two million yen.

We are informed that the Government proposes to enter into extensive contracts with foreigners for the sale of rice and other grain.

The cost of a new dock now in course of construction at Yokohama, is estimated at yen 160,000. The basin will be completed in September next year.

The trial of the stockbrokers in Yokohama, who were lately arrested on a charge of illegal speculation, will probably take place in the beginning of October.

It is rumoured that His Excellency Terashima, Japanese Minister to the United States, will be ordered to return to Tokyo, and be appointed a member of the Privy Council.

The Government has requested the Great Northern Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable between Yokohama in Karatsu and Pusan, Korea, via Iki and Tsushima.

Steps are being taken to establish telephonic communication between the Public Works Department and the residences of the Vice-Minister of Public Works and his two Secretaries.

The authorities have arranged to hold the reserve funds of all the private banks in the capital in vaults lately constructed for the Finance Department. The Nippon Bank has been requested to collect the reserves in question.

The total amount of exports and imports at the open ports for July last were as follows:—Imports, yen 2,773,819.91; exports, yen 2,666,480.89; excess of imports, yen 107,339.02. The customs revenue from various sources, was yen 128,441.35.

H.I.M.'s steamer *Yakagi Kan* is reported to have experienced a gale off Goshima on the afternoon of the 17th September on her voyage from Nagasaki to Korea. She sustained damage to her engines, and put back to Nagasaki for repairs.

A Marine Insurance Company is to be organized in Tokyo under the auspices of the authorities with a capital of a million yen. Of this sum, shares to the value of six hundred thousand yen will be taken by the Government; the remainder will be open to public subscription.

Tatooing has become very popular in China, and the services of skilled Japanese have been secured. At the time of the Restoration it was abolished in Japan, and those who practiced the art lost their livelihood. It will be a matter for regret to them that China opens a new field for their employment.

Mr. Sotaki Kwanishi, Secretary of the Foreign Department, who, while attached to the Japanese Legation in Paris, stole seventy thousand francs from the office funds and has since been hiding in Belgium, has confessed his crime to the local authorities who are sending him back to Japan under police escort.—Translated in *Japan Mail*.

## FOOCHOW.

A full-grown tiger, which appears to have wandered from her lair into the outskirts of the City, was, on Friday last, shot by some natives whilst they were in search of rather smaller game. The skeleton of the brute was exhibited throughout the streets of Foochow on Sunday morning, and if in a sweeter condition, would probably have found a purchaser. We need scarcely say that the very fact of its throwing off a disagreeable odour, seemed to the natives to enhance its value. The price asked for the skeleton, intact, was \$24, but the vendors expressed their willingness to sell the same piece-meal, for medicinal purposes, for which it is highly valued, although we fail to see what peculiar properties the bones of this feline animal possess, to be entitled to rank first in the Chinese therapeutics.

A fire broke out in the suburbs of the Settlement at about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning last the 22nd instant, and although of short duration, still considerable damage was occasioned; no less than ten large Chinese shops being totally destroyed; the stock of one shop alone, being estimated at \$3,000, in value. Fortunately no loss of life occurred; one Chinaman, however, whilst attempting to save some personal effects, was severely burnt about the body, and was only rescued from the embers, just previous to the fall of some debris which would undoubtedly have caused his death. We learn that the fire arose through the bursting of a kerosine oil lamp, whilst the same was being fitted with a new wick. As we have been previously corrected(?) as to the liability of these lamps to explode spontaneously, we must therefore infer that a light found its way to the interior of the vessel, although we are assured to the contrary. The total loss is computed at \$15,000. Another fire was observable the same morning in the direction of where the Roman Catholic Chapel is situated, and serious fears were at first entertained that the natives had put into execution their threat of destroying the former premises. This fire, however, turned out to be one of a very minor description, and was extinguished by the natives before any very serious damage was occasioned.

From all accounts, the kidnapping business appears still to flourish, as numerous instances of native children being either forcibly taken, or else decoyed from their homes, have lately come to our knowledge. The most recent case which we hear of, occurred on Monday last the 24th instant, when a native was observed to seize a child of tender years, and hasten away towards the river. Although quickly pursued, he managed to reach the entrance to a subterranean passage, formerly used as a sewer, and which his followers declined to enter. The latter being under the impression that either this drain had no outlet, or else that its egress was the river, immediately obtained a quantity of straw and refuse, with which they expected to smoke the thief out. This process not having the desired effect, it was concluded that the man must have been suffocated, and the assembled crowd dispersed perfectly satisfied. It afterwards transpired that there is just a sufficiently large aperture at the end of the passage, to allow of exit, and that a man, answering the thief's description, was seen to emerge therefrom with a child, and endeavour to procure a sampire for conveyance to somewhere beyond Mamol. It appears that owing to the tide flowing strongly at the time, the demand, as here, was too high to suit his means, and he left, and has not since been heard of. We should certainly like to know the locality of this blissful elysium where bairns appear to be at such a premium.—*Herald*.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, September 1st.  
The *Temps* attributes the authorship of the *North German Gazette's* recent article against France to a clumsy subordinate, and says the article was not inspired from a high quarter. It adds: "France is too absorbed in the interest of reconstruction to seek adventures abroad, but is not so enfeebled and humbled as to allow herself to be the sport of unseemly frolics."

LONDON, September 1st.  
Mary Anderson made a most successful debut at the Lyceum Theatre to-night in "Ingomar." The House was crowded and many Americans were present. Miss Anderson met with a reception of the warmest kind, and the favorable impression she produced deepened with each act. She had many recalls.

PENANCE, September 1st.  
The British bark, *G. I. Jones*, which sailed from Bull River, S. C., July 31st, for Falmouth, with a large cargo of phosphate, was totally wrecked off Penance. Two of the crew were saved but it is feared the others, numbering eleven, were drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 1st.  
The official report shows there have been 27,318 deaths by cholera in Egypt since the outbreak of the epidemic, and there have been 140 deaths among British troops stationed in Egypt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1st.  
Two thousand peasants invaded Krasnaya to-day for the purpose of attacking the Jews in that place. The mob was fired upon by the military and one man was killed and three wounded. Fourteen peasants were arrested.

BERLIN, Sept. 1st.  
The treaty of commerce between Germany and Spain passed to its third reading in the Reichstag to-day. An Imperial message, declaring the Reichstag closed, was then read.

BATAVIA, September 1st.  
The coffee and sugar crops at Batavia, which suffered severely from volcanic eruptions and tidal waves. Several Europeans and officials are among the dead and missing.

COPENHAGEN, September 1st.  
The King of Denmark has declined an offer of a municipal site tendered in honor of the Car because he says the Car came to Denmark for repose.

LONDON, September 2nd.  
It is rumored at Plymouth that the General Transatlantic Company's steamer *America*, Captain Santelme, commander, which sailed from Havre yesterday for New York, has foundered. The *America* passed Pointe à Pitre all right last night. A gale prevailed throughout England on Saturday night, doing much damage to property and causing many wrecks. The *Times* says the fact that the *America* sailed in the teeth of a gale probably gave currency to the rumor here of her loss. Another dispatch states that the rumor was unfounded.

PARIS, September 2nd.  
A telegram from Frohndorff says: The Countess de Chambord having expressed a wish that the position of chief mourner at the funeral of her husband be held by the latter's nearest relative, the Count of Paris decided to return to Paris with the other Orleansist princes last night. It is to be noted in connection with the above, that the question of precedence throughout has been of a very decided character. Leading Royalists have urged the Count of Paris to go to Gorizia, promising that the place to which he is entitled will be given to him; but the Count has persistently refused. The Paris newspapers regard this act as the consummation of the rupture between the Orleansists and Legitimists.

LONDON, September 2nd.  
Public feeling in Germany is exasperated against France by the complaints of ill-treatment of German residents in Paris. An incident occurred on Wednesday at a circus, of which the owner, Herr P. Opitz, was recognized as an old officer of the Uhlans who served against France. The crowd mobbed Opitz and threatened to destroy the circus, which was closed by the police. Opitz applied to the German Embassy, who warned the French foreign office that such demonstrations and attacks on German subjects would produce strong irritation in Germany.

ROME, September 2nd.  
The papers here are discussing Italy's foreign policy especially in connection with the renewed Austro-German alliance. The *Opinion* says the conditions of the tripartite alliance remain as heretofore. Italy, while abstaining from furnishing a pretext for irritation, must display great patience and good temper at the same time hold herself prepared to fight or to use her influence to promote peace or retard the catastrophe of war.

LONDON, September 2nd.  
The impression has gone abroad that the Queen has practically disgraced the new Duke of Marlborough by refusing to admit him to her presence to deliver up the insignia of the Garter which his father wore and his successor, according to custom, delivers to the sovereign. He has been told that he must leave the things with the Lord Chamberlain.

VIENNA, September 2nd.  
The Emperor Francis Joseph's brother, will not attend the funeral of the Count de Chambord after all, but will send an aide-de-camp to represent him. There seems to be an understanding between the Emperor and the Orleans princes since the Emperor's visit to the Count of Paris. Prince Ferdinand will attend the King of Bavaria at the funeral. The Saxon court will go into mourning for one week.

MADRID, September 2nd.  
A royal order, preceded by a circular from General Martinez Campos, Minister of War, in relation to the recent insurrectionary outbreak in Spain, was gazetted to-day. It provides that any officer or sergeant proved to be a member of a republican, military, or any other secret society shall be dismissed from the service and criminally prosecuted.

GENEVA, September 2nd.  
Ruiz Zorrilla declares that he was absent from Paris at the time of the recent pronunciamento in Badajoz. He considers the Bourbon dynasty henceforth condemned in Spain. He denies that he had communicated with the French government or granted commissions in the Spanish army. Zorrilla intends to issue a manifesto to the Spanish Democratic party.

BERLIN, Sept. 2nd.  
As a train from Berlin was passing Stettin to-day it ran into a crowd of people who were intending to take the return train to Berlin. They were pressing forward to enter the carriages on the wrong side. A number of people were killed and wounded, the number being estimated at forty.

LONDON, Sept. 2nd.  
In consequence of the rumors of the intended attempt to rescue O'Donnell on his arrival at Southampton, extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard the prisoner. He will be taken to Millbank prison under a military guard and tried at the Old Bailey.

VIENNA, September 2nd.  
Archduchess Stephanie, the wife of Archduke Rudolph, the Prince Imperial's stepmother, and Hungary was delivered of a daughter to-day. Both are well. The infant will be christened on the 5th instant.

GLASGOW, September 2nd.  
Two men were arrested to-day and charged with being connected with the attempts to destroy property with dynamite here last January. Their names are Casey and Kelly.

VIENNA, September 2nd.  
A fire broke out in a lumber-yard near the city to-day, and a gale of wind spread the flames to a number of adjacent houses. The damage amounts to several millions of florins.

VIENNA, September 3rd.  
The Chinese government intends to issue a formal protest to the great powers, declaring that the treaty of peace between France and Annam, signed at Hue, is void, as the Kingdom of Annam was forced by the French to sign it.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
A dispatch to the *Times* from Hongkong says it is reported that 15,000 Chinese have crossed the Wankar and proceeded to Malakka. A squadron of vessels is loading at Shanghai with troops, ammunition and torpedoes.

A dispatch from Hongkong notes that the French General, Bouet, has demanded of the War Department a reinforcement of 5,000 men. The country is still suffering from floods. The French Admiral has issued a notice declaring all ports of Annam, including Saigon, in a state of blockade.

The Paris *National* denies that Admiral Courbet's fleet will proceed to China.

DUBLIN, September 3rd.  
A mass meeting was held on Sunday at Cappaghville. Michael Davitt delivered an address, stating that by the tyrannical operations of landlordism in Ireland, thousands of holders have been deprived of their houses within the quarter ending on the 1st of July. Davitt contended that the question of the complete abolition of landlordism must be kept before the people. The land act, he stated, if not a failure at the present time, is rapidly becoming so, and not one-sixth of the tenant farmers of the country have yet succeeded in having their rents fixed. He urged the people to be resolute and calm and not lose their self-control.

GLASGOW, September 3rd.  
The Irish here are much excited and scared at the report that Bernard Gallagher, will inform the Home Secretary of the charges of suspicion of being Fenians, are examined privately to-day. All attempts at demonstrations will be suppressed, and special police precautions have been taken with a view to defeat any attempts to rescue the prisoners. Appliances for making explosives and infernal machines were discovered in the houses of the Irish prisoners.

ST. JOHN'S (N.E.), September 3rd.  
Captain Nickerson of the schooner *Berry*, which has just arrived from the Grand Banks. He left the fishing ledge twenty miles north of Rogers' shoals and 120 miles off Cape Breton. Nickerson describes passing through a perfect sea of shattered icebergs, broken booms, spars, gaffs, and other gear of fishing vessels. No further reliable particulars are yet to hand. The *Berry* narrowly escaped going down with all hands. She was badly strained and leaking.

LONDON, Sept. 3rd.  
A correspondent at Amsterdam says: It is believed that 1,000,000 persons perished in North Bantam in the recent calamity. It is also believed that the garrison and fort at Anjer were swept away. An extensive plain of volcanic stone was formed in the sea near Campung Sumatra, precluding communication with Telokbelong and southwest Java.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3rd.  
The recent storms have almost totally destroyed the grain and other crops in the south of Ireland. The authorities fear a renewal of the recent agitation, owing to the distress consequent on the loss of crops. The boards of guardians throughout Ireland demand the amendment of the land act.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Chiffo and Newchwang.—Per *Albatross*, to-day, the 3rd instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Albatross*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, 9.30 A.M.  
For New York.—Per *Oxfordshire*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwan.—Per *Albatross*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Kudat and Sandakan.—Per *Thales*, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per *Zambesi*, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

## To-day's Advertisements.

GARRISON THEATRE, HONGKONG.

AUSTRIAN LADIES' BAND.

THIS EVENING, the 3rd instant.

## PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Officers and Civilians ..... \$1.00  
Second Seats ..... 0.50  
Soldiers ..... 0.25

Doors open at 8.30; performance at 9 o'clock.  
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [739]

## FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/4 L. I. American Bark

"OBED BAXTER,"

Barter, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [742]

## FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. L. British Ship

"LOTHAIR,"

Boulton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [743]

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/4 L. I. British Ship

"CHARLES BAL,"

Watson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [744]

## NOTICE.

MR. RUTTONJEE DADABHOY TATA

is authorized to sign OUR FIRM from this date.

TATA & Co.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [745]

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from this date their Office to No. 24, Praya Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

## NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACKSMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from No. 25, Queen's Road East to No. 6, Peel Street, close to No. 100, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

PHAM & TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

## "CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"

BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable

HOME for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN

going home from the Far East. It is under the

direct Management of Mr. and Mrs.

GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in

providing their visitors with every possible

comfort.

A. HOADLY, Proprietor.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,

OLD STREET, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is centrally situated,

with suitable Rooms and ample accom-

modation for travellers, especially those coming

from Eastern Countries. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN

will find every comfort they can wish for at

this home establishment.

A. HOADLY, Proprietor.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION

DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at Moderate Charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

AUCTIONEER, AND COMMISSION

AGENT.

No. 31, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [6]

## Intimations.

## INTIMATION.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaisar-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now settling in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. 'These now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers.'"

## SOLE AGENCY,

## "NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883.

[731]

## Intimations.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA-CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.  
BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.  
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.  
THE DISPENSARY, FOOCOW. [3]

**MARRIAGE.**  
On the 3rd instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain, **WILLIAM HUDDLESTON LESLIE**, engineer *Phra Chom Kiao*, to **SARAH**, eldest daughter of Inspector W. Horton. [745]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1883:

We are indebted for the following excellent article on the "Latest French Reform" to a late issue of the *Nation*, a New York journal that deservedly occupies a foremost place amongst the high class periodicals of the day.—

The French have just taken the most daring step in the way of judicial reform taken by any civilized people since the revolution of 1789—much more serious than the conversion in this country (U.S.) of the permanent appointed judges into judges elected for short terms. They have suspended the fixity of tenure of their entire bench for three months; and have armed the Ministry with power to put about 600 of the judges on the retired list. The chief object, or rather nominal object, of the measure is to reduce the total number of judges and abolish all courts of lower grades having less than 150 causes in the year. But it is not necessarily the judges of those courts who will have to go into retirement. The Minister of Justice is authorized to pick out the total number to be displaced from all the courts, and it is avowed that he will use his power first and foremost to get rid of judges who are known to be hostile to the Republic. The Bill covers, too, what is known in France as the "parquet," or that portion of the bar which serves the Government as public prosecutors. Public prosecutors, or district attorneys are called "Magistrates" in common with the judges on the Bench who are distinguished from them as sitting Magistrates. The distinction is not really as great as it seems to us, because with us the judge is supposed in criminal cases to be perfectly neutral, and to be occupied simply with holding the scales of justice evenly between two contending parties. In France, on the other hand, he performs many of the functions of a prosecutor. It is part of his duty to help to get a conviction. He conducts a long and always hostile examination of the prisoner, in the course of which he browbeats him, tries to confuse him, and makes savage comments on his life and character. He is consequently only a little way removed from the parquet in position and duties, or in feelings and prejudices.

There are 2,500 judges or magistrates, small and great, in France and of these a considerable number owe their original appointment to the Empire and still retain their sympathy with it, or, at all events, with monarchy of some sort. A good many more came into office during the seven years between the war and overthrow of MacMAHON, when hostility to the Republicans was the dominating motive of the party in power, whether Legitimists or Bonapartists. Moreover, French judges like all judges, are long-lived men. Few die and none resign, so that the Republicans have got tired of waiting for a chance to "purify the bench" as they call it, through the natural falling of vacancies. What has done most to make the process of waiting intolerable however, is the indiscretions of the judges themselves. Large numbers of them made themselves highly obnoxious by their zeal in the prosecutions set on foot against Republican writers and politicians under the MacMAHON regime, and have thus remained marked men. A great many more have revealed their contempt for the Republic by chance remarks on the bench, or by outbursts

of monarchical fervour or by refusing to take part in Republican fêtes or demonstrations, or by uncivil treatment of Republican members of the bar who happened to be active in politics. The French bench too of all grades, like all the upper grades of officials until now, has been in a certain sense an aristocratic body, that is, it has been taken on the whole from the upper section of the bourgeoisie—not the well born class exactly, from the Legitimist point of view, but the well dressed polished class, which knows how to behave in society, and order and eat its dinner correctly; the class which in our politics is known as "the white-cravat and dally-bath men." Perhaps nothing has done so much to disgust this class with the Republic as the appearance in high office of the "nouvelle couche sociale" of which Gambetta talked—that is, of the plain men of humble origin like Gambetta himself,

whose boots do not fit, and who do not wear gloves, and who would be out of place in a salon. Their appearance in the diplomatic service was a dreadful mortification to the young secretaries and attachés of legation of the old regime all over Europe, who accordingly resigned a few years ago in great numbers. There is to-day a tale of horror among them about one foreign minister who keeps his old mother, a plain, unrepresentable peasant sort of woman, on the top floor of the Embassy. In fact "society" has in France gone out of politics almost as completely as here. And the bench, which belongs to society in Paris and forms the best part of it in the provinces, feels the change keenly, and does not conceal it. The Republican patience has accordingly been exhausted and the process of "epuration," as they call it, is going to begin, or as we should say, the axe is about to fall and 600 judicial heads will soon be in the basket, selected as the Minister of Justice please. He says he will be impartial and will be guided by the reports of the presidents of the various tribunals, and that his main object will be to get the bench completely and finally out of politics. Of course, however, the monarchists do not believe him. To them the measure is one of political proscription, pure and simple. The dismissed judges are not, to be sure, to be cast on the world—they are to be pensioned for the rest of their lives; but it cannot be denied that it is an extraordinary and dangerous power as ever was lodged in the hands of one man. Final judgment, however, can hardly be passed on it as yet. If the Republic lasts, and remains as moderate and conservative as it is now, the mischief of the scheme will rapidly disappear. But if the monarchy should be restored, or the Clémenceau Radicals should ever get into office, it would furnish a precedent which would probably be used to destroy the last traces of judicial independence in France.

**TELEGRAMS.** -

LONDON, October 1st.  
ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN  
PARIS:  
The King of Spain has been booed at Paris in consequence of his acceptance of the Colonelcy of the Strasburg regiment of Uhlans. The President of the Republic has made an apology, and great indignation is expressed in Madrid.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MONSIEUR CRAMPON, the Consul for France in Manila, will shortly proceed home on leave of absence.

THE first line of tramway cars in Manila will shortly be started to run between Tondo and Binondo.

WE are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the steamer *Anadyr*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon this morning at 3 o'clock for this port.

WE learn from *El Comercio* that a lighthouse will shortly be erected on the point known as "Siete Pescados" in Iloilo. The marine authorities will give its exact position when ready.

We read that the Manila telegraph authorities have sent two officials to Cebu to draw out the necessary plans for laying a cable between Luzon and Visayas, to connect the last named place with the Isla de Negros.

WE beg to thank "A Friend in need" for his kindly intended letter. The information therein contained is none the less appreciated because we happen to be perfectly well acquainted with the matters alluded to. Our correspondent will accept our best thanks, and will thoroughly understand why we do not say more at present.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Jewish World* a new method of combating smallpox, communicated by its author, Dr. S. Swan, of New York:—"I first scarify the arm in the usual way, then give the patient, internally, a dose of a very-high potency of *variolinum*, and, without adding repeat the dose next morning, but without children give only one dose. In a few days the variola pustule appears on the arm, runs its course, and disappears, leaving sufficient scar to confirm the vaccination. The introduction of the *swra variola* by this method protects the patient from smallpox, without introducing any foreign disease, or waking up any hereditary taint in the system."

We understand that the French ironclad *Tourville* will leave here to-morrow for Chefoo, calling at the Coast Ports *en route*. The *Triomphante* is also, we believe, under orders for Yokohama. The flag-ship *Victorienne* will remain in Hongkong.

The Austrian Ladies Band gave a very good performance last night at the City Hall to a fairly large audience. The *beneficiaries* of the evening was Miss Bertha who deservedly received the encomiums of all present. A farewell performance will be given to-night at 9 o'clock at the Garrison Theatre.

LAST night's *China Mail* contains a column and a half of "Notes from the Metropolis," which are stated to emanate from: "Our Own Correspondent." The "notes" are extracted wholesale from several London newspapers, "our own correspondent" in several instances not even taking the trouble to alter the phraseology of his stale *réchauffé*. Our evening contemporary has changed greatly of late, and we think for the worse.

THE NEW YORK *Nation* thus comments on the proposed poll-taxation in France on all strangers in the country:—"The French have what we suppose may be called a 'Mongolian' question of their own.' Their failure or refusal to increase their population, while maintaining a large standing army, has produced a great scarcity of labor, in the country districts an alarming scarcity, which large bodies of German and Italian laborers are rushing in to meet. These, the French workmen have now begun, to look upon as a 'Mongolian horde,' who by; their cheapselling and disgusting assiduity take the bread out of the mouths of the natives. Accordingly it is proposed to clap a tax on them which would either bring in, some say \$2,500,000, and others \$5,000,000, to the Treasury, or keep them out. But the *Temps* points out that Frenchmen cannot play the part of the dog in the manger. They must either fill up France, themselves or let others do it. These foreigners would not come if there were not room for them; could not get work if there were Frenchmen to do it. So that France must either increase the size of her families or receive immigrants. It further says that the best thing to do is not to tax the immigrants, but to welcome them and get them to settle in the country and become Frenchmen. They can be no objection to this on the score of race, it adds, because the French are the most mixed race in Europe; in other words, there is no French race, but simply a delightful and glorious moral entity called France.

REGARDING Chinese Immigration to the United States, and the provisions of the recent treaties with that country and China are not the same, the *New York Nation* says:—"Judge Nelson has delivered an opinion in the case of the Chinese laborer Ah Shong which introduces a new complication into the working of the act of 1862. Ah Shong, it will be remembered, is a ship-carpenter, born in Hongkong since it became a British Colony, and consequently a British subject. Judge Nelson holds that he is, properly speaking, a British—and not a Chinese—laborer; or, in other words, that "Chinese," as used in the act, refers to nationality and not to race. This decision exempts from the operation of the act the population of Hongkong (about 100,000), and will make it necessary for the officers of the Government to be cautious whom they exclude from our ports. The reasoning on which the decision is founded is very simple and conclusive. The act was passed nominally to carry out certain treaties made by the Empire of China. Now the Emperor makes treaties only with regard to his own subjects, and not those of Queen Victoria. Hongkong was clearly overlooked by the reformers who passed the Anti-Chinese Law, and the decision makes the Anglo-Saxon future on this continent dismal indeed. There is nothing we can see to prevent the 200,000 Mongolian "lepers" who inhabit Hongkong from coming over in a body and settling in our midst, and perpetuating here those disgusting habits of thrift, industry and self-denial which have created such alarm among the statesmen of the Pacific Slope."

DEALING with Canton affairs last night's *China Mail* observes—Everything reported, however, tends to show that matters are in a very critical state. The Viceroy himself seems to be in a very hard strait. Yesterday, he sent word to the Russian and German Consuls and another gentleman, all of whom he had appointed to meet at his Yamen, not to pay him the intended visit. "This looks like the result of "Ghibbet's inventive genius; at all events, it is scandalously false, so far as the "Russian Consul" is concerned. Mr. Popoff, His Imperial Russian Majesty's consul for Foochow, who has been in Canton during the Logan trial, for the purpose of "watching proceedings" on behalf of the ex-Customs officer Johnson, who was to some extent implicated in the affair, and is a Russian subject, favored us with a call yesterday afternoon. Previous to leaving, Canton, Mr. Popoff, who met Viceroy Chang in Pientsin, last year, was desirous of paying his respects to His Excellency and sent out to the yamen a request for an audience at a certain hour on Monday. The Viceroy courteously replied that he was engaged on important business at the time mentioned by Mr. Popoff, but would be happy to renew his acquaintance with his Foochow friend if he could make it convenient to call a couple of hours later in the afternoon. In plain words Mr. Popoff wished to see the Viceroy at one o'clock, and His Excellency, being engaged at that hour, suggested that the call should be made at three.—As the Russian Consul was leaving by the night boat, and as, moreover, rumors were prevalent that a strong feeling of excitement prevailed within the city, he decided that he would not run the risk of creating any disturbance, and consequently wrote to the Viceroy expressing his regret and claiming indulgence for the reasons which prevented him from paying his respects. So that, as a matter of fact, the statement in the *China Mail* about the Viceroy and the Russian Consul is absolutely untrue.

**F.M.S. Espoir** arrived from Canton this afternoon with Logan and Johnson on board. Logan was immediately sent ashore escorted by a guard of ~~infantry~~ ~~infantry~~.

**THE Pope** has written to King Alfonso congratulating his Majesty on the suppression of the recent military insurrection, and expressing his good wishes for the future happiness of Spain.

As will be seen from a report of a police court case decided this morning, published in another place, the thin end of the wedge has been inserted towards the bribery and corruption reform so greatly needed in our little Colony. Two hundred dollars or six months rigorous imprisonment for a twelve cents and two cash bribe. Ye Gods! Only imagine if all bribery punishments were meted out in like ratio! What would become of us all, and who would be the "last man?" It makes us shudder to think of it. Krakatoa would be nothing to it. Let us muse.

The following *Express* issued on the 27th Sept. by the members of the various Foochow Tea Hong, is worth re-production:—"The members of the local Tea Hong, beg respectfully to inform the Foreign Tea Merchants of Foochow, that they have this day entered into and executed an Agreement, that on and after the twentieth day of October next, they will not advance against or receive any teas that may be brought down from the tea districts for the remainder of this season; and have also mutually agreed, that tea musters shall not be shewn to foreign tea hongers after the above mentioned date. And they have also further agreed, that in the events of any of them receiving from the aforesaid tea districts any teas, or exhibiting any musters to the foreign tea hongers after that date, they shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, the sum of one thousand dollars. As this agreement is entered into for the mutual benefit of Chinese and foreign merchants, in order to prevent excessive picking of the tea plants, it is hoped that the foreign tea merchants will assist by not receiving any tea musters which may be sent direct to them by non-signatories to the agreement."

WE read that an interesting survey was recently held at Mori's Dock, Sydney, in connection with the new aluminium bronze metal propeller, which was fitted to the E. and A. S. S. Company's steamer *Catterthun* about five months ago. The survey was held principally to ascertain if any galvanic action had taken place on the iron surroundings, such as the cast-iron boss of the propeller, the stern and rudder posts, and the rudder. Each was examined minutely by Lloyd's surveyor; Mr. Dixon, professor of chemistry at the Technical College; Mr. Frankel, manager of Mori's Dock; Mr. Wildridge, superintendent for the company, and others. Mr. Cruckshank, engineer to the Marine Board, was unavoidably absent. The result was considered to be most satisfactory, there being no galvanic action whatever to be seen anywhere, every part of the ship being as free from it as if the propeller had been fitted with the old style of cast-iron blades. When this important result is considered as against the manganese bronze blades, with which many steamers are now fitted, and which necessitate the covering of the exposed parts of the ship with zinc, a great future may be looked for in the manufacture of aluminium bronze, which is claimed to be to even stronger and tougher than manganese. Besides this, the aluminium bronze blades are not nearly so thick as those of iron, which means that a vessel fitted with the former will have a much greater speed than if she has the old style of iron propeller. During the voyage of the *Catterthun* to China and back, she averaged with the same consumption of coal at least half a knot per hour more than she did formerly. The new steamers of the E. and A. Co., now being built in England, are all being fitted with aluminium bronze, wherever it is possible to use it, the directors being so highly impressed with its good wearing qualities.

CHAU AWG, police constable No. 178, was charged by Inspector Lindsay, on the 27th ultimo, with receiving a bribe of money from street gamblers under color of his office on the 26th of September. The case had been remanded from time to time until this morning when it was finally disposed of. Man Singh, P.C. 502, stated that while on duty at Market Street at 10.45 on the morning in question, he saw a number of men gambling in that street and the defendant standing about 6 yards from the crowd in uniform. One of the men from the crowd got up and went towards the defendant. He saw him hand some money to the defendant. At that time the man who paid the money saw the witness and was heard by him to call out to the gamblers who all immediately ran away, the defendant running away also but in an opposite direction. He ran after the defendant, seized him, and as he did so, saw him throw some money, in cents, on the ground. He picked up all the money he could find amounting to 12 cents and 5 cash. P.C. 693 was with him and saw what occurred, and they both took the prisoner to the station. Another man arrested the man who paid the money. The prisoner did not say anything when arrested. The crowd ran off with the gambling implements and the money on them as well. Mitt Singh, P.C. 505, corroborated the foregoing. The defendant denied the charge and Mr. Wilson, who defended the prisoner, pleaded that the constable may have been walking along slowly and did not see the gambling and also that he did not run away; also that the bribe, even if received, was a very small one. There was, probably, a feud. The Magistrate, however, fined the defendant the sum of \$500 on six months rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner went to that "bourne" whence he had so often consigned his fellow-creatures. Immediately on the sentence being made known to the prisoner, his mother, wife, and sister set up a series of most unearthly howls, weeping and wailing and gnashing their teeth, and it required a great deal of persuasion on the part of the people about the court to make them leave the court compound and go and cry elsewhere.

THE British barque *Victor* left Kowloon Dock this morning. The steamships *Japan* and *Peking* have gone over to Sam-shui-po. The American barque *Furness Abbey* will undock at Kowloon to-morrow, and the steamer *Nelson* will be placed in the vacant dock.

In one of the treaty ports of China, says an American contemporary, the native merchants lately gained a signal victory over the foreigners. The quarrel arose over the manner of weighing a cargo of tea, and when the purchasers refused to accede to the proposition of the seller, all the Chinese houses banded together and refused to sell another chest of tea to anybody until the demand of their countryman was complied with, and the Europeans had to submit. At all of the Chinese ports the natives now have the tea trade under their own control. As an excuse for their clannishness, it is alleged that the Chinese merchants have been badly swindled by purchasers of tea in the matter of weight.

The County Judge of Milan has a system of memory which is severe, if not effectual. It doesn't do to mis-remember in that Court. The *Herald* says:—"Mr. Will Tucker was before the Court as a witness in a certain gambling case when he was asked to give the names of other parties engaged in the game. Mr. Tucker said he did not remember. He was told that a more definite answer must be given, which Mr. Tucker declined to do. The Court fined him \$10, and sent him to jail. In a short time the Court sent for him and repeated the question before asked, Mr. Tucker answering again that he did not remember. The Court fined him \$100 and sent him back to jail. This was repeated twice more during which time Mr. Tucker became quite angry, and was adjudged guilty of contempt of Court. He was then sent back to jail until the fines were paid. Friends deposited \$310, the amount of the fines, and Mr. Tucker was released. A petition was sent to Governor Ireland to have at least a part of the fines remitted." The Court, we understand, gave as a reason for insisting on an answer from Mr. Tucker that he had heard Mr. Tucker say that, if he should be brought up as a witness, he would make it convenient to forget who were the offenders.<sup>7</sup>

*The Times* publishes the following:—A great number of experiments are being made in California with the seed of the Cochín grape vine. Seed has been distributed among 800 persons in various parts of the state, and no pains will be spared to acclimatise this wonderful vine on the Pacific Coast. In its native state it has been found in altitudes varying from 100 to 3,000 feet above the sea level, producing everywhere an enormous crop of fruit. With proper care, authorities in grape culture believe that the Cochín China variety can be grown in all the wine regions in California and on the Pacific Coast. A vine similar to this, but more vigorous and productive, was lately discovered on the coast of Guinea by Senor Aspre, chief of a scientific mission sent to that country by the Portuguese Government. The plant was found to be about 4 feet high, with a crop of grapes varying from 90 lbs. to 100 to each vine. The fruit was delicious, and the wine made from it by Aspre and companions was found very good soon after, rich in aroma in colour, and alcohol. A report is being prepared on the subject for the Portuguese Government. The Soudan and the Guinea annual tuberous vines are of the same genus as the Cochín China, but the first is a dwarf and the second little better as compared with the last named. In Cochín it grows in some forests as high as 100 feet, climbing up and about lofty trees, or stretching itself upon the soil, and in some places the vine becomes a wonderful mass of large clusters of luscious grapes from top to bottom.

"WHAT" school is that exercising?" said a lately returned Anglo-Indian to a distinguished officer at Aldershot. "Why, that's the 'gro Bull's,' the officer answered, with a ding of sadness. Those who have seen the weedy lads who now fill the ranks in our infantry, filled by stalwart men some years ago, will appreciate the naturalness of the question and the somewhat attending the answer. And now it is satisfied by the home papers that things are not nearly at their worst yet. In the 'Lords and Commons, the other day, the fact that the Army was from 6000 to 8000 below its proper number was elicited from the Ministry. The method now proposed and adopted for the purpose of curing the defect is to lower the standard under which it is. It will be instructive to see a British regiment of infantry in a couple of years. Of course, it may be said that, owing to the extraordinary improvement in modern arms it matters little whether a man is four feet or six—a bullet will render either *hors de combat*. Just it is not with lead alone that modern battles are decided. Marching power, capacity to bear fatigue, and to be ready for action after a weary tramp are quite as important. Fancy the fighting capacity of a regiment of now undermanned lads, after a twenty-mile march! And imagine, further, what a show they would have in any chance of a regiment of seasoned men or a squadron of cavalry got amongst them. Think of a corps of Zulus falling foul of them. No Mr. Bull, your short service system fits not nearly the needs you think, and now, where every man among your neighbours across the stream there is trained to arms, and when he comes on earth knows how to handle his club or his big game knife, don't you think it about time to adopt some means for training and disciplining the flower of the nation as well as the dregs, only as a stand-by, in view of a naval accident which is always on the cards?" "Volunteer," I hear you say? Well, yes; they would, no doubt, fight well, as all Englishmen do, for the matter of that; but, in the first place, their number is insignificant when compared with the great Continental armies, and, in the next place, this cannot be too soon taken to heart. *There's war!* the nation that in these days relies on a few volunteer militia fire is courting a disaster which would be as fatal as Sedan and Solferino rolled into one. —*Strong Bull's.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### RANDOM REASONINGS.

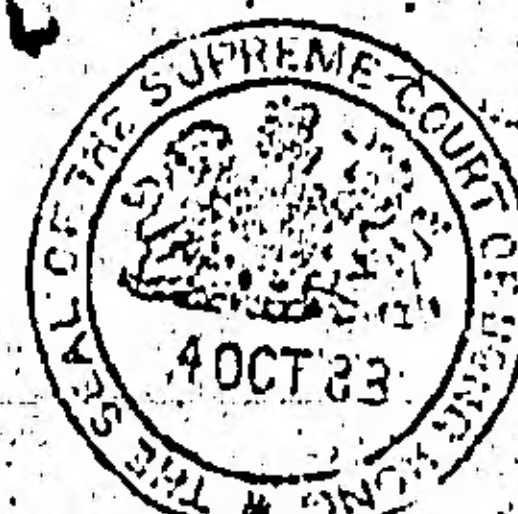
that the heart is the most credulous of all faculties, and the ruling passion, the most enduring of all superstitions. And I think Bulwer was very nearly right. Now as my heart has lately been indulging in a system of fanatical reasoning—query, is the heart capable of reasoning?—on what I may not term the "reasonings" of human credulity (this cannot be denied), perhaps I have been inclined to all of my readers my own meaning, but they will understand me well enough later on I doubt not) it has struck me that I might find an outlet for the musings of the ruling passion which the great novelist and judge of human nature above named designated as the most enduring of all superstitions, by jotting down the vagrant fancies which have been haunting my bosom for some days past. Although I am, within certain limits, an admirer of the genius of Tupper, I cannot but be bound to him, and to the whole of theosophy, in fact, although my desire, for wisdom is unlimited, my knowledge—I mean practical knowledge, of course—of either, physics, metaphysics, or ethics is, not worth boasting about. My readers will even, at this early stage, perceive that I am: at least a modest worshipper of the muses, and in that respect different from certain local celebrities I wot of.

As my notions have been jotted down at all times, under all circumstances, and in the most out-of-the-way places, anything scholarly is not to be looked for. And for any discrepancies or peculiarities of diction, or for inherent eccentricities I must ask indulgence beforehand. Now suppose I open the ball in explanatory fashion, utilising for the purpose the saying of ages of past knowledge. The idea seems not to have been before, and I am not sure what is truly known in this practical era as "mutations." I may briefly discourse on the science of logic—which has been defined the science connected with the forms and methods of reasoning and the establishment of truth by evidence—and as I feel in a merry mood, I may have something to say on logical conclusions before I commence to life, and thus logically show my reasons for living. To begin:—*"This is a wicked world,"* says the proverb, and another proverb equally self-explanatory says:—*"To life, it wicked."* Still another proverb, or rather a standard saying, is:—*"In this world of ours we must endeavor to act in accordance with the ways of the world."* Now, I shall show you wherein the logic of my living comes in, or, perhaps, you may think I am a little out of the world. I am not, for I am all in wicked in the world, and, *ergo*, I am wicked and a liar. And so, according to my own logic as here set forth, I am to endeavor to act in accordance with the ways of the world. I look upon logic in somewhat the same way I would on a "flush" sequence in a hand at poker, which is practically invincible and cannot be beaten. However, I don't want to digress, as digression will not serve my purpose. To act in accordance with the ways of the world will be "to life." *The or-not-to-life* is the all-engrossing question when "truth" is sought, but a stranger here in this world of pure I mean! Is the Hongkong world of ours? If we could act in accordance with the Hongkong world of ours we would be like the Hongkong world, the better we are liked and the more readily are we believed. The question of "To life, or not to life" is answered. We must all life. I shall not differ from the rest, but will life too. I shall try to be "muchly" much like my fellow creatures and set a good living example. So now to my reflections of quotations.

[illegible]



# The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 525.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### SHOOTING SEASON 1883-1884.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ASSORTMENT of  
SPORTSMEN'S AMMUNITION AND  
SUNDRIES,  
comprising—  
SPORTING GUNS, in newest styles, in Cases  
Fitted.  
ELEY'S NEW METAL LINED and other  
CARTRIDGE CASES.  
WHITE GREY, and GREASE PROOF  
WADS.  
CYLINDRICAL WIRE CARTRIDGE  
CASES.  
CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.  
PIGGS and WILKS' "ALLIANCE" GUN-  
POWDER.  
Re-capping, Loading, Ramming and Turnover  
MACHINES.  
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.  
GAME BAGS.  
SHOOTING BOOTS.  
POWDER and SHOT MEASURES and  
FLASKS.  
DOG WHISTLES and WHIPS.  
REVOLVERS, by best English and American  
Makers.  
TINNED PROVISIONS for SHOOTING  
TRIPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

### YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,  
A. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
88 and 89, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [63]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).**

CAPITAL TAIHS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,552.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq.,.....LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YEOK MOON, Esq.,.....CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,  
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.**

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

## NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

**MR. MOORE** begs to recommend his  
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH  
to the public as unrivalled by any preparation  
ever produced for promoting the growth of  
the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root, the natives of the Philip-  
pines Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 6 to 8 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo, Wash, &c., directed, you will  
NEVER RE-BALD.

The proprietors of the Wash so the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative  
properties, it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair, it completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
become rancid, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,  
"VARIETY STORE,"  
Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of  
Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN in Our Firm  
CEASED on the 31st August, 1883.

GROSSMANN & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [710]

### NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a  
SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

A. F. DE J. SOARES.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [732]

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established  
himself as SHARE and GENERAL  
BROKER.

J. RANGEL.  
Hongkong, 28th September, 1883. [725]

### NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at this Port, and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [666]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us  
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

### TO LET.

"FAIRLEA," BONHAM ROAD.  
OFFICES and COMPRADORE'S QUAR-  
TERS, in MARINE HOUSE.

Apply to  
E. R. BELILIOS.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [733]

### TO LET.

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulum, Furnished.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

### TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood  
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.  
Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to  
M. A.  
Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

### TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the  
Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, con-  
taining Four Rooms and Large Centre Room,  
Servants' Rooms and Out-houses, Gardens and  
Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk  
of the Pier.

For Particulars, apply to  
STEPHENS & HOLMES,  
Solicitors.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1883. [713]

## Intimations.

**THE VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED**

CAPITAL.....50,000 DOLLARS  
IN 1,000 SHARES OF 50 EACH.

PAYMENTS—\$25 PER SHARE UPON ALLOT-  
MENT OR WITHIN TEN DAYS THEREAFTER;  
BALANCE OF \$25 PER SHARE ON OR  
BEFORE THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

DIRECTORS.  
(TO BE NAMED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS AS SOON  
AS THE SHARES ARE TAKEN UP.)

BANKERS.  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS.  
MESSRS. SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the  
MANUFACTURE of ICE in the Colony  
of Hongkong on the Binary Absorption System  
patented by the International Ice and Refrigerat-  
ing Machine Company of New York.

This Patent System has been introduced into  
Japan and Shanghai with most satisfactory  
results. The consensus of opinion from various  
parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounce it  
the most perfect and economical method of  
manufacturing ice ever invented.

According to arrangements it is anticipated  
that the business of the Company will be in  
complete working order by next March, 1884.

An arrangement has been made with the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-  
TION that they shall hold the amount paid on  
the shares allotted until the Board of  
Directors of the Company is appointed; the  
amount will then be placed to the credit of the  
Company.

Copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Association  
and forms of Application for shares may be  
obtained by intending subscribers from this date  
till the 30th September, 1883 from the HONG-  
KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or  
the Secretary of the Company, Mr. J. M. GUEDES,  
who has consented to act till a  
Board of Directors for the Company has been  
appointed by the Shareholders.

J. M. GUEDES,  
39, Wellington Street.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [702]

### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late  
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

## Intimations.

### NEW GOODS.

FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON.

**ROSE & CO.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY

OF  
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

**FELT AND BEAVER  
HATS**

IN  
THE LATEST STYLES AND NEWEST COLORS.

ALSO,  
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, KID GLOVES,

AND  
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

CHILDREN'S SHOES.....FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES' " " " " 1.00 " "

ROSE & Co.,  
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD. [716]

Hongkong, 25th September, 1883.

**SAYLE & CO'S  
SHOW-ROOMS.**

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY

OF  
"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"

IN  
DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.,  
DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

**SAYLE & CO.**

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [730]

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883.

**KELLY & WALSH**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

**LITTLE BEAUTY CIGARETTES.  
VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.  
NEW VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.  
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS**

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS. VILLAR VILLAR, LA FLOR, LA FLOR DE

HENRY CLAY, BELINDA, ROSA DI SANTIAGO, LA ESPANOLA, FLOR

DE ALMA, FLOR DE MURIAS, LA DALIA, FLOR DE MAYO,

LA MATILDE H DE CABUNAS Y CARBAJAL,

INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO.

ANDREW Y J. ROJAS,

&c., &c., &c.

**KELLY & WALSH.**

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [650]

**W. BREWER.**

—(101)—

NOW READY.

VIEWS OF THE LATE DISASTERS

IN

**CANTON.**

**MAP OF TONGKING.**

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A PRIVATE MAP

OF

GREAT VALUE, NEARLY READY.

W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

Hongkong, 19th September, 1883.

## Intimations.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Public are hereby informed that the  
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR for the Re-  
moval of Excretal Matters from the City of  
Victoria has no control over, nor has he  
any right to interfere in any way whatsoever  
with private nightmen who are, or who may be  
employed by Householders.

HUGH MCCALLUM,  
Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY OFFICE,  
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [737]

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

### NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st October,  
the Hour of Departure of the NIGHT  
BOATS will be 5.30 P.M. from Hongkong, and  
5 P.M. from Canton.

By Order,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1883. [727]

### NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the MEMBERS of the  
HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened for WED-  
NESDAY, the 10th October next, at 3.30 P.M.  
SPECIAL BUSINESS.

By Order of the General Committee,  
A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1883. [723]

**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE  
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to  
send in to this Office a List of their Con-  
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st  
December last, in order that the proportion of  
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-  
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in  
before the 30th November next, will be made up  
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or  
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CIRCULAR HAS BEEN ISSUED  
FROM  
8, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

BY  
M. R. A. HAHN.

in which that person states he has decided  
to form what he calls a  
"CLUB FOR CAPTAINS,"

in order to supply a want, which, he says, exists,  
for such an institution, to provide Captains  
of vessels visiting this harbour with  
accommodation for obtaining  
MEALS AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS  
AT ALL HOURS.

This circular states that the Captains of  
vessels coming to Hongkong are badly catered  
for by the few so-called Hotels, and in so doing  
grossly libels the Hotel and Innkeepers of the  
Colony.

Mr. HAHN intends to provide a place where  
Meals can be had at all hours, and where  
Captains can meet and discuss any matters of  
importance in connection with seafaring interests.  
Each Room will be Elegantly and Comfortably  
FURNISHED, and a BILLIARD TABLE and  
a PIANO will be provided in each room. There  
will also be MUSICAL EVENINGS and  
DANCING during the winter.

On behalf of the HOTEL and INNKEEPERS  
of Hongkong I protest against Mr. HAHN, who  
carries on Business as a Piano tuner and repairer,  
or any other person, being permitted to intrude  
on our rights by establishing what is simply  
AN UNLICENSED PUBLIC HOUSE.

We pay the Government a sum of \$300 per annum  
for a spirit license, and \$50 per annum for each  
billiard table and piano; besides, to close our  
places at certain hours. Mr. HAHN proposes to  
SELL SPIRITS and other LIQUORS, to  
run THREE BILLIARD TABLES and to  
KEEP OPEN AT ALL HOURS without  
paying any license whatever.

How can such a Club as this be legally  
established for persons who are non-resident in  
the Colony? Mr. HAHN refers to the Engineers  
Institute, but that association, which is con-  
ducted by resident Engineers, does not Sell  
Spirits, does not run Billiard Tables, nor does it  
Keep Open House for the supply of Refresh-  
ments at all hours, or give Musical and Dancing  
evenings.

It is the duty of the authorities to protect the  
interests of the Hotel and Innkeepers, and to  
see that the laws are not violated by the  
establishment of UNLICENSED PUBLIC  
HOUSES of the class of this proposed "Cap-  
tain's Club." We do not object to legitimate  
Clubs, but Mr. HAHN's proposed enterprise is not  
a Club in any sense of the term.

This is not the first attempt that this person  
has made to run a business of this kind without  
paying a license. Not so long ago he gave  
Italian Night Entertainments at Kowloon, which  
became a regular haunt of the gay women of  
the Colony, but as a license to sell drink was  
refused, both the Italian Entertainments and  
Mr. HAHN soon came to grief. He afterwards  
had a so-called Club, where Masquerade dances  
were a special attraction, but this also fell  
through, and now comes this "Captain's Club"

for non-residents.

It is for the authorities to investigate this  
matter and to put a stop to any attempt to  
evade the law.

A HONGKONG INNKEEPER.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1883. [729]

### A CARD.

**PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING**

can be obtained for  
SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLE

at  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST

(Next Door to the Temperance Hall,  
Terra Modica)

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

**THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)  
THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"  
Captain Wright, will be despatched for the  
above Port, TO-DAY, the 3rd instant, at FIVE  
P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [738]

**THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR AMOY.  
THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"  
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above  
Port, TO-DAY, the 3rd instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [741]

### UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship

"OXFORDSHIRE,"  
Captain Jones, will be despatched for the above  
Port, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [736]

### SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"PAUL JONES,"  
Gerrish, Master, will leave here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1883. [666]

### Mails.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship  
"CITY OF PEKING,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,  
with option of calling at Honolulu, on  
THURSDAY, the 11th October, at THREE P.M.,  
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland  
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-  
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and  
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,  
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-  
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within  
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per  
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within  
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be  
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return  
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be  
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return  
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through  
fares from China and Japan to